The paragraph beginning on page 3, line 21, and ending on page 4, line 4, shall read as follows:

One of the more important focuses of health supplements is the reduction of free radicals. Free radicals are associated with aging of the brain. (*See*, Halliwell, B., Gutteridge, J.M.C., "Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine" (3rd ed.), (1999) New York, Oxford University Press.) Oxidative injury to the nervous system has been documented in diseases such as AIDS-associated dementia, Alzheimer's disease, benign senile forgetfulness (pre-Alzheimer's disorder), Down's syndrome-associated dementia, Lewy body dementia, multi-infarct dementia, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease-associated dementia, tardive dyskinesia, Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, and alcoholism-associated dementia. Indeed, oxidative injury may be the final common pathway leading to cell death. (*See*, Joaquin, A.M., et al., "Functional Decline in Aging and Disease: A Role for Apoptosis," Journal American Geriatrics Society, (2001), vol. 49, pp. 1234-1240.) Numerous studies have shown benefit from the use of antioxidants in many of these disorders. (*See*, Halliwell, B., Gutteridge, J.M.C., "Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine" (3rd ed.), (1999) New York, Oxford University Press.)

The paragraph on page 7, lines 4-15, shall read as follows:

Synergy and bioavailability are unique in this formulation. For example, citrus bioflavonoids are antioxidants which also synergistically increase absorption of synthetic vitamin C, helping to maintain sustained blood levels of vitamin C in the blood. Another example of a synergistic relationship is use of acetyl-L-carnitine, which works synergistically raising sustained levels of glutathione and co-enzyme Q10. Vitamin E actually diminishes the toxicity of riboflavin. (*See*, Free Radical Biology and Medicine 1999:24, pp. 798-808.) It should be noted that not all vitamins or other components are capable of synergistic relationships. The present invention utilizes viable synergistic relationships of at least two components of the invention, preferably utilizing at least one antioxidant, to avoid toxicity, increase activity, or maintain desired component or other chemical levels. Betaine, bromelain, and papain are preferably added to help increase bowel absorption and thus bioavailability. Lutein and zeaxanthin are also preferably included, for their ability to specifically enhance the beneficial effects of beta carotene and vitamin A.